GONE HALF-WAY THROUGH

The Curtis Bill, with Iniquitous Partisan Features, Passed by the Majority.

Republicans Make a Manly Fight for the People's Rights, but Democrats Disregard Warnings and Rush on to Political Ruin.

The Disgraceful Hospital Management Admirably Told in Resolutions,

But the Party Friends of Harrison, Gapen and Sullivan Prevent Their Being Read in the Mouse-Matters of Legislation.

TRYING TO SAVE THE PARTY. The Curtis Bill as Amended Passed by the House of Representatives.

The Curtis bill, denying the citizens of Indianapolis the right to govern themselves, passed the House last evening at 5 o'clock by a party vote. It was called up on its third reading at 3 o'clock as a special order, when its author read a lengthy paper in its interest. In that paper, which from the first sentence to the last was a slander on the officials of Indianapolis, Mr. Curtis charged that the Council, the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor and everybody connected with the city government were corrupt. The city, he said, was the subject of ridicule throughout the United States, and strangers coming to the city had to swim or wade in mud two feet deep in order to get from the depot to the principal streets. He denounced the Journal and other newspapers who had opposed the bill, which proposed to put the power to appoint the first members of the board in the hands of the Legislature, simply because the majority had the power to do it. The people he declared, would curse the Legislature if it should vest the power of : .ter-appointment in the present Mayor of the city.

Mr. Fields said he was opposed to the bill because he did not think it was in the interest and for the welfare of Indianapolis, but for the Democratic party. It was known to all that the three departments of the general government should be entirely separate. The interfer-ence of the legislative with the executive power was a step toward despotism. The Legislature was the strong point of the government. It had the power to strangle every State officer by refusing him his compensation. The despots in the Legislature were now saying: "We can enact this law, and we will do it." Suppose the Legislature should elect three men to control Indianapolis. When the body adjourned to whom anapolis. When the body adjoured to whom would these men be responsible? Not to Indianapolis, nor to any man who paid taxes in the city. There was no person to whom they would be responsible, and for that rea-son the framers of the Constitution wisely provided that the legislative department of the State should not interfere with the ex-ecutive. "I am opposed to this bill for an-other reason," continued he. "The author has pictured a bad state of affairs in Indianapolis. I do not claim to know anything about them. I do know, however, that some of the State's affairs are badly managed. Suppose the Congress of the United States should say to the State of Indiana: 'Your affairs are not correctly managed; you are not capable of governing yourself, and we will therefore govern you from this on.' You would say that was an unwarranted usurpation of power and would rebel. Yet you are proposing to do that very thing on a smaller scale by this bill. This city is divided into twenty-five wards, each represented by a councilman.
There is a board of eighteen aldermen and the Mayor. They are elected by the people, and yet you say Indianapolis cannot reform herself. Are there not enough capable men in the city to fill these positions? You say these thirty-six men are corrupted, and you propose to transfer the power they hold to three men. Do you mean to tell me that thirty-six men elected by the people can be corrupted, and that three elected by a Democratic General Assembly cannot be corrupted? Is not that a monstrous proposition?"

Continuing, Mr. Fields said the position

of Mr. Curtis was that the people here could not be trusted now; but the bill pro-vides that in four years a Mayor should ap-point the members of the board. The real purpose, he said, was to turn the city over to the Democrats and make it possible to elect a Democratic Mayor by the time that efficial should acquire the power to appoint the board. "This bill is an outrage upon the citizens of Indian-apolis," he said. "I say it is an insult to every man who pays taxes and is a voter in this city. I am proud of the city of Indianapolis, and I am in favor of home rule, whether it is in Ireland or Indianapolis. ou will rue the day you pass Your sins will find you out.

Mr. Shambaugh, of Fort Wayne, next un-dertook to defend the measure. He admitted that he would oppose such a measure if it affected his city, but he favored the bill because the Democratic members of the House from Marion county wanted it passed, and because they represented that as the wish of the people of Indianapolis. Mr. Brownlee was the next speaker and like Mr. Fields's, his argument against the bill could not be answered, "I may be a little old-fashioned," said he, "and perhaps for that reason I cannot understand some things I have heard from the author of the bill. I live on the town-lot where I was born in the county which has honored me with a seat in this House. I am here to stand as the defender of the town and county in which I live. I am here, not as a traducer or slanderer of Marion or the county of Grant. I am here as the advo-cate, the defender, of my town and county, regardless of politics. It may be right for a Marion county member to come here and point the finger of scorn and con-tempt at the city of Indianapolis. If that is his duty it is not mine, and it ought not to be his. I say the duty of a member may be to vilify and slander his own town, and perhaps it is because I am old-fashioned that I look at the matter in another light. The author of the bill tells us that it is not a political measure. If that is so will he tell me why it was considered in a Democratic joint caucus, where the crack of the party lash was heard until the measure was indorsed by the Democratic vote? And I will ask, did the bill not, as originally drawn, include the cities of Evansville and Fort Wayne, and was it not found necessary to drop those cities before certain members would agree to support it. The gentleman from Fort Wayne smiles, for he knows I am right. I will ask the gentleman from Fort Wayne [Mr. Shambaugh] if he would be in favor of such legislation for "I said that for my own town I would not invite such legislation," replied Mr. Sham-

"There is more than a question of politics in the bill," continued Mr. Brownlee. "It is a question of whether or not men are born free and equal and are capable of selfgovernment. Are you prepared to say that 125,000 people of Indiana are not capable of governing themselves? I am proud to say that I come from a town in which the people are capable of governing themselves. I am also proud that I come from a town that would hang me to a lamp-post if I should malign it as I have heard Indianapolis maligned to-day, or if I should vote to deny its citizens the right to govern them selves. I decline to believe that the citizens of Indianapolis are not capable of self-government. In God's name, is it so? Has the city of Thomas A. Hendricks and Oliver P. Morton retrograded until its people are no longer competent to govern themselves? In opposing this bill I am not speaking for the people of Indian-apelis who own banks or ride in fine carriages, but for the men who go afoot; the men who carry their dinner in tin pails and who labor for their living. The bankers are able to take care of themselves, and I therefore talk for the poor men who earn their bread in this city. Are you going to deprive them of the right to say who shall the House, it was observed that Lieuten-

to do. My friend from Marion says you only propose to take the power of self-government away for a little while. In God's name if you will come back to the right what are you going away from it for? Why is it that you stray from this path at all? Is there any explanathis path at all? Is there any explanation except that you want to ensconce the Democratic party in Indianapolis? I do not believe the city of Indianapolis is so bad as the gentleman from Marion says. It stirs up my blood to hear a man vilify the capital city of Indiana as has been done to-day. If the people of Indianapolis are not capable of governing themselves, cannot the same thing be said of the county, the State or the United States? If the principle of this bill prevails, what is to become of the rock upon which our republican form of government is builded?"

The closing speech was made by Mr. Harrell, who, in order to prevent a further expression upon the bill, demanded the previous question. He said Mr. Brownlee was not authorized to represent the people of Indianapolis. The five Democratic members had said the bill should be passed, and upon their recommendation the

cratic members had said the bill should be passed, and upon their recommendation the majority would support it. At 5 o'clock the roll was called on the passage of the bill, and it passed by a vote of 55 to 40, every Democratic member supporting it, and every Republican voting in the negative. Many of the majority members from other cities of the State voted for the bill against the dictates of their own conscience. In private conversation they were frank to admit that they would oppose any such measure affecting their own towns. They tried to justify their votes by saying that the Marion county delegation ought to know what the citizens of Indianapolis wanted.

Not in Favor of Investigation. Within the last ten days the minority in both houses have made several attempts to have an investigation of the Insane Hospital management set on foot, but each time the majority have exercised their power to block the programme of the Republicans. Several days ago a resolution, introduced in the Senate, authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate John E. Sullivan's dealings with the hospital, was, by Democratic votes, referred to the committee on benevolent institutions, where it will, of course, be killed. There appeared a similar resolu-tion in the House, which, by Democratic votes, found its way to the same political grave-yard. Realizing that the people of the State, irrespective of par-ty, are demanding that the frequent damaging charges made against the hospital maning charges made against the hospital management be thoroughly investigated, the minority propose to continue their efforts to have an investigation made. It seems to be the Democratic programme, however, to decline any such propositions, and, if the action of the majority in the House, yesterday morning, is to be taken as an indication of the course to be pursued, the people of the State are to be kept in ignorance, so far as lies within the power of the majority, of the abuses that exist in that bejority, of the abuses that exist in that benevolent institution.

Mr. Adams, of Morgan, at that time of fered the following resolution:

Whereas, It has been frequently and earnestly charged, relative to the management of the Hos-pital for the Insane, near the city of Indianapo-

First-That the inmates have been cruelly and inhumanely treated;
Second—That foul, impure, rotten and maggoty butter has been fed to said inmates, and paid for out of the funds appropriated for the maintenance of said institution at prices above the market price for good and sound butter;

Third—That the contract for good butter for use at said hospital was let to one John E. Sullivan, at 25 cents per pound; and that said Sullivan, in utter violation of said contract, furnished

said foul, rotten and maggoty butter; and that the trustees and managers thereof, well knowing its condition and quality, took and accepted the same from said Sullivan, and allowed him full contract price therefor;

Fourth—That diseased hogs have been purchased by the trustees and managers thereof, at reduced prices slaughtered and fed to said in reduced prices, slaughtered and fed to said in-mates, and charged against the State at full mar-

mates, and charged against the State at full market prices for sound and healthy hogs;

Fifth—That foul and impure provisions of different kinds have been frequently furnished for use in said hospital, by parties who were bound, under contract, to furnish sound and pure provisions, and have been, by such trustees and managers, accepted and paid for, at full contract price, and well knowing at the time its condition;

Sixth—That acts of indecency, and immorality, and triminal conduct have been practiced, by, between and amongst the employes thereof to the inmates therein;

Seventh-That the funds of said hospital have been, by the trustees and managers thereof, or certain of them, wrongfully applied, used and converted to the liquidation of individual debts and liabilities of said trustees, or certain of them, and for the individual use and benefit of said trustees and managers, or certain of them; Eighth—That one of the trustees and managers thereof has been absent from the city on personal thereof has been absent from the city on personal business of his own for a period of eighteen months, and, during all of said time, utterly neglected his duties as said trustee, neglecting and refusing to attend a meeting of such trustees and managers, and willfully failing and refusing to give any of his time and attention to said institution for said time, as it was his bounden and sworn duty to do, and during all of said time wrongfully and unlawfully drawing his salary as such trustee: such trustee:

Ninth—That the funds of said hospital have been wrongfully applied and used by said trus-tees and managers in numerous and different ways which cannot now be stated, but which an examination and investigation of the accounts, acts, papers and general management thereof will show;

Tenth—That it is a matter of general informa-tion, so far as the tax-payers of the State are con-cerned, that one John E. Sullivan, an escaped thief and defaulting official of Marion county, was furnishing to the trustees of said Asylum for the Insane, provisions, under contract; and that the trustees of said institution were, and are, political friends of said Sullivan, and have, from day to to day, loaned him large sums of money that had come to their hands as such trustees, and belonged to the State; and it is believed that said Sullivan has absconded having large sums of money in his hands belonging to the State;

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House appoint a committee of five members thereof to investigate the management, control, accounts, books, papers, funds and finances of such hospi-tal, together with the conduct, acts and doings of said trustees and the management thereof, for the last two years; and that the said commit-tee have power and authority to send for books papers and witnesses necessary to and for a full investigation thereof.

The clerk had only finished the first line of the resolution when Mr. Beasley moved that it be referred to the committee on benevolent institutions without reading. Mr. Adams said it should be read. He introduced it in good faith, and so far as he was concerned there was no politics in it.

As the charges against the Indiana Insane Hospital have been circulated far and wide the people of the State were entitled to know whether or not these charges are true. If they are not true he said it will be to the advantage of the Democratic party to have them refuted by a public investiga-

The Democratic members saw that to refer the resolution to the committee on benevolent institutions left it in a condition to be called for at any time, and after the clerk had begun to call the roll Mr. Beasley asked to be allowed to withdraw the motion. The Chair held that the request came too late, and the resolution to refer was lost by a vote of 86 to 7. Mr. Pleasants then moved that it be laid upon the table. Mr. Brown insisted that it must be read before it was voted upon, and denounced as cowardly the course the majority were pur-suing. The Speaker maintained that it was within his province to say whether or not the resolution should be read, and declared that it would not be. The Republicans de-manded the yeas and nays upon the motion to lay upon the table, and put the majority upon record as not only opposed to any in-vestigation of the charges made against the institution, but refusing to permit the reading of a resolution calling for an investigation. The motion prevailed-yeas

55, nays 40.

Mr. Hughes of Marion, was the only
Democratic member who voted for an investigation. He said to the reporters that he thought the management of the institution should be overhauled, and that the majority were making a mistake in killing the resolution. Several Republican members, in explaining their votes, denounced the majority for their cowardice. Mr. Darnell refused to vote until the resolution was read, claiming that he had no means of knowing upon what he was voting, but the Speaker finally forced him to vote. The action of the majority is taken as conclusive evidence that there will be no investigation of this institution by the Gen-

State Librarian Dunn.

J. P. Dunn, jr., was elected State Librarian by the joint convention of the House govern the city? The prayer of every Irishman in Indianapolis is that Ireland shall be given home rule. Are you going to deprive the adoption of arbitrary rules, deprived those men of the very thing they are asking for Ireland? I speak for the men who will hold you gentlemen from Marion will hold you gentlemen from Marion sometimes are about to have a committee of two service of the employer, while in the exercise of any superintendence or authority intrusted to him by the employer. Third, the adoption of arbitrary rules, deprived to him by the employer. Third, where the injury resulted from the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, to whose orders or the negligence of any person in the interest of the house, it was observed that Lieutenanty superintendence or authority intrusted to him by the employer. Third, where the injury resulted from the negligence of any person in the negligence of the employer, while in the exercise of any superintendence or authority intrusted to him by the employer. While in the exercise of the ballot-box in the order in which they appear for the purpose of voting. Senator Harness moved to amend Section 43 by increasing the distance people should be kept directions the workman, at the time of the order in which they appear for the purpose of voting. Senator Harness moved to amend Section 43 by increasing the distance people should be kept directions the workman, at the time of the order in which they appear for the purpose of voting. Senator Harness moved to amend Section 43 by increasing the distance people should be kept directions the workman, at the time of the order in which they appear for the purpose of voting. Senator Harness moved to amend Section 43 by increasing the distance people should be kept directions the workman, at the time of the order in which they are also to him by the employer. Third, where the injury is a senator Harness moved to amend Section 43 by increasing the distance of the ballot-box in the order in which they are also to him by the the House, it was observed that Lieuten-

be appointed to find and escort him to a seat by the side of the Speaker of the House. Senator DeMotte moved to amend the motion by declaring that the Lieutenant-governor should be the presiding officer of the convention as the Constitution provided.

"The amendment is out of order," said Speaker Niblack. "because the rules provide that the Speaker of the House shall be the presiding officer at all joint conventions. "I knew that would be the ruling," answered Senator DeMotte. "I only wanted to remind the convention of those outrageous rules." The motion of inthose outrageous rules." The motion of invitation prevailing, Senator Dresser and Mr. Schmuck went out to look for the Lieutenant-governor. After a brief absence they returned, when Mr. Schmuck said: "He says he thinks he is not wanted here, and he declines to come." It was then announced that Licutenant-governor A. J. Phelps, of Kansas, and Henry Booth, Speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives, were present, and they were escorted to seats by the side of the Speaker. The joint convention was then declared open.

Mr. Moon, on behalf of the Democrats, placed Mr. Dunn in nomination. Senator

placed Mr. Dunn in nomination. Senator Johnson nominated the candidate of the Johnson nominated the candidate of the minority, Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, of Wayne county. In doing so, he said: "There dwells in the county of Wayne, in the old homestead of the Merediths, under the shades of its pines, and in full view of the marble slab that marks the resting place of the old soldier, General Meredith, a lady who is admired, respected and trusted, and who possesses all the requisite qualifications for State Librarian. It is the pleasure of the minority to present her name—Mrs. of the minority to present her name-Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith." Mr. Cullen seconded this nomination, and the vote was then taken. Mr. Dunn receiving 81 votes, and Mrs. Meredith 61. The Speaker declared Mr. Dunn elected Librarian for a term of

two years beginning the first of next April.

Lieutenent-governor Phelps, of Kansas,
was then introduced to the convention. In
a brief speech he said there was a bond of
fellowship between Indiana and Kansas.
Indiana was an historic State. Nearly 100,000 of her former citizens were now honored residents of Kansas, and more than 30,000 of that number were ex-Union sol-

Speaker Booth was also introduced. He referred to Indiana's distinguished citizen, General Harrison, and to the fact that Kansas had given him 80.000 majority. At the conclusion of his remarks the joint convention adjourned.

Considering the Election Bill. The Senate resumed its consideration of the election bill at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and worked untiringly until nearly 6 o'clock last evening. When adjournment came, the fifty-fourth section had been reached, and as there are thirteen more it is probable the Senate will consume to-day in completing the work. Of a hundred or more amendments only a few of any importance were adopted. The orginal bill allowed the county clerks \$3 per diem and mileage at the rate of 10 cents for delivering tickets. On mo-tion of the Republican members the mileage was reduced to 3 cents, but afterward the vote was reconsidered and the rate again made 10 cents. Senator Johnson protested against the amount on the ground that the system would be made

Two more of the Democratic cancus measurements. so expensive that the system would be made so expensive that the people would revolt against it before it had been in operation six years. Some of the Democratic mem-bers were converted to Senator Johnson's opinion, and the rate was finally changed

to 3 cents. The bill, as it stands, embraces only two registration provisions, one requiring that persons who propose to leave the State prior to an election, with the intention of returning to vote, shall register, and the other that persons moving from one precinct to another within ninety days prior to election shall give notice of such removal by registration with the county clerk at least ten days before the election. The Republicans urged that a complete registration clause should be inserted, but they could not secure the support of the majority upon any amendment.

The following is the amendment agreed upon by all the Republican Senators, but voted down by the Democrats. It was offered by Senator Thompson:

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish, through the auditors of the several coun-ties, to each inspector, a registry book of not less than two hundred pages, indexed alphabetically, and on the head of each page thereof shall be printed the words, "Registry of voters in ---precinct of —— county, State of Indiana, who will be entitled to vote if alive and residing in said precinct on the —— day of ——, A. D. Names of voters. Place of residence. Remarks

These books shall be furnished at the expense of the State and become the property of the sev-eral precincts and be kept by the inspector and his successor in office as a registry book for such precinct, which book shall be used with economy

by such inspector.

It shall be the duty of such inspector to meet with the chairman of the precinct committee of with the chairman of the precinct committee of each organized party sixty days next before any election, and prepare a list of legal voters, and each inspector shall keep a copy of such list, and also a copy of the names of the voters about which there may be any doubt. Affidavits may be prepared to show all the facts, and on Monday, the twenty-ninth day before the election, such persons shall again meet, and all such contests shall be decided by said inspector and precinct chairmen, and a new list prepared of all those entitled to vote in such precinct. A true copy of such second list shall be made.

A duly certified copy of such list shall be recorded in such inspector's book, and one copy thereof furnished to each judge on election day, and one to each deputy sheriff, as provided in Section 17 of this act, and it shall be the duty of the deputy sheriffs to prevent any one not on

such list or not having a certified copy thereof, from entering the voters' chute, or from coming within fifty feet of the polling place, except consecutively as they desire to vote. It shall be the duty of each member of the election board and each deputy sheriff to vote before any other votes are cast. And no one shall vote or attempt to vote whose name is not on such certified list, and no affidavits shall be filed on election day.

All affidavits filed with the inspector on or

within the thirty days before Monday, the twen-ty-ninth day before the election, shall be returned with the account of the election, for use in contests. The inspector shall receive two dollars per day for his services, as required in this section. For filing false affidavits and changing the certificates, when convicted shall There was considerable discussion over

the penalty fixed for any violation of the law by election commissioners. The bill fixes the punishment at imprisonment for ten years, and a disfranchisement for the same length of time. Senators Shockney, DeMotte and others believed the penalty was so high it would be impossible to secure a conviction under the law, but an amendment proposing to lessen it was .For Protection of Employes.

passed the House, yesterday, both having been introduced by Republicans. Mr. Brownlee was the author of one, and Mr. Fields of the other. Mr. Brownlee's bill relates to railroad employes, exclusively. It provides that railroad companies shall be required to employ a sufficient number of

Two bills in the interest of employes

car and machinery inspectors, and it is made unlawful for any company to operate any car that is defective. The bill also makes it unlawful for any company to promulgate any rule or regulation for the government of its servants or employes, or to make any contract or agreement with any person about to engage in their service, whereby the employe, directly or indirectly, agress to hold such cor-poration harmless on account of any injury he may receive on account of defective cars or machinery. If an employe is injured by reason of a defect in a company's rolling stock, the defect is made prima facie evidence upon which he may secure damages.

An employe is also given the right to obtain damages if he receives his injuries on account of the neglect of a co-servant or employe of the company.

Mr. Fields's bill is even more stringent than Mr. Brownlee's bill. It is made applicable to all persons, companies and cor-porations, and provides that an employer shall be liable in damages for personal injuries and suffered by an employe while in his service, in the following cases: First, where the injury is suffered by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, plant or machinery connected with or used in the business of the employer, when such defect was the result of negligence on the part of the employer or of some person intrusted by him with the machinery in proper condition. Second where the injury was suffered by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, while in the exercise of any superintendence or authority intrusted

conform. Fourth, where the injury resulted from the act or omission of any person done or made in obedience to the rules, regulations or by-laws of the employer, or regulations or by-laws of the employer, or in obedience to the particular instructions given by any person delegated with the authority of the employer in that behalf. Fifth, where such injury was caused by the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, who has charge of any signal, telegraph office, switch-yard, locomotive engine, or train upon a railway.

All these causes for damages are subject to the proviso that the person must, in all to the proviso that the person must, in all cases, show himself without fault.

They Cling to the Word White. There is a lively fight pending in the House over a report that is to be submitted by the judiciary committee early next week. Early in the session Mr. Davis introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to a section of the Constitution defining who shall constitute the militia of the State. The Constitution, as it reads, provides that there shall be so many companies composed of white citizens, over a certain age, etc. Mr. Davis's amendment simply proposed to strike out the word "white," so as to remove the "white," so as to remove the stigma the Constitution still places upon the colored man. The Democratic members of the committee to which the resolution was referred have refused to re-port favorably on the resolution, and have expressed their willingness for the stigma upon the colored men to remain. In consequence of this difference in the committee, the Republican members will submit a report recommending that the resolution pass, and the Democratic members will recommend that it be indefinitely post-poned. The Republicans are preparing to assail the position of the majority when the report comes up for action.

Legislative Notes. The bill providing for the improvement of the State library has been passed by the

The Pleasants school-book bill has been made a special order for next Friday, at 10 Mr. Shields has introduced a bill in the House making the pernicious habit of treat-

ing unlawful. A bill to allow the city of Evansville to issue bonds in order that its new court-house may be completed, was passed by the House yesterday.

Mr. Schmuck's bill to legalize the Consumers' Gas Trust Company, and giving the trustees power to vote the stock as a unit passed the House yesterday.

The bill by Mr. Willard to prevent a rail-road company which is constructing a road in Lawrence county from using dynamite in working a roadway through the quarry regions, was among the bills which passed the House yesterday.

Mrs. Edwin May has arrived, and of course, has a claim against the State. Her bill was introduced last evening by Mr. Langstaff. It proposes to allow her \$14,000, alleged to be due her husband for work done on the northern prison in 1861. When the bill was introduced Mr. Pleasants

Two more of the Democratic caucus measures passed the House last evening over the protests of the minority. One provides for the election, by the General Assembly, of three trustees for each of the additional hospitals for the insane, and the second, in-troduced by Mr. Wilson, taking the ap-pointment of the five members of the State Board of Health from the Governor, and giving it to the General Assembly.

Mr. Reynolds is in receipt of many letters and newspaper clippings indorsing his bill to prohibit the teaching of German in the common schools. The Worthington Times says: "Representative Reynolds, of Wayne county, deserves a monument. He has introduced a bill making the teaching of any other than the English language in our public schools a misdemeanor, punishable by the fine and expulsion of the teacher. The bill ought to pass. The idea of the framers of our common-school law was not to teach languages or higher branches, but to give the youth of the State an education in the common branches, and the object has been sadly perverted. It was time a halt was called, and we are glad to know that one member of the Legislature is intensely American enough to try to end the common schools. The Worthington Times tensely American enough to try to end the farce of teaching every language, except our own, in the public schools."

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. The Senators Further Consider the Substitute Election Bill.

The Senate, yesterday morning, resumed consideration of the substitute for the Andrew election bill, when, on motion of Senator Traylor, the action of the Senate reducing the pay of deputy election sheriffs from \$2.50 to \$2 was reconsidered, the per diem fixed at \$1.50. Senator Shockney moved ineffectually to strike out Section 17, providing for deputy election sheriffs. This motion was favored by himself and Senator De Motte, but opposed by Senators Hayden, Barrett, Mullinix and Johnson. On motion of Senator Urmston, the Governor was substituted for Secretary of State in Sec-

tion 18. Senator Thompson, of Jasper, moved to amend Section 18 by requiring the Secretary of State, without pay, to print ballots, after approval by the central committees, of each party having candidates. Voted down. He also moved to amend Section 19, requiring county auditors to perform the same service for counties, and town and city clerks for such corporations, without Voted down.

On motion of Senator Hays, the members of the board referred to in Section 19 are required to serve without compensation.

Senator Thompson, of Jasper, moved to amend
Section 20 by providing that ballots may be
printed by authority of party convention, or by
petition of fifty names for a county office, 110
for legislative, two hundred for Congress and one thousand for State. This motion was re-

Senator Howard moved to prohibit the use of any emblem on the thickets. This motion was On motion of Senator Traylor the word "Governor" was substituted for the words "Secretary of State," in Section 20. Senator Shockney moved to amend Section 27

by providing that all amendments proposed to the Constitution of the State shall be submitted to a vote of the people, at a special election held for that purpose. This amendment was rejected by yeas 20, nays 24—largely a party vote.
Senator Thompson moved, ineffectually, to require tickets to be printed on plain white paper, free from device, leaving one-fourth inch after

On motion of Senator Barrett it was provided that tickets shall be printed with the Democratic ticket in the first column, the Republican ticket in the second column, and the Prohibition ticket in the third column, and the other tickets in such manner as the board may decide. On motion of Senator Harness Sec. 29 was amended by declaring that no paster shall be given to nor received by any one except such

election board and such chairman. After returning from the joint convention to elect a librarian Senator Thompson, of Jasper, moved to amend Sec. 31, by reducing the allowance for mileage to the persons distributing tickets, and that the tickets shall be transported by express. He introduced this amendment, he said, in the interest of economy, safety and hon-esty. Instead of paying the clerks of each coun-ty \$16 apiece and upward for coming to Indian-apolis after these tickets, let them be sent by express at a cost of twenty-five or thirty-five cents. Senator Barrett was opposed to trusting the packages of tickets to express companies, because there is no means of fixing the responsibility, as in the case of county clerks acting as messengers. He was opposed to any amend-ment which will increase the danger of loss of tickets, in order to save the paltry sum of \$16 every two years to any county. AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the beginning of the afternoon session, Senators Urmston and Byrd spoke against the Thompson amendment, and it was rejected by yeas 21, nays 25. On motion of Senator Hays an amendment was made to Sec. 30, prohibiting the printing of unauthorized tickets. On motion of Senator Byrd, Sec. 31 was amended to prevent the design on the seal to be used in any two consecutive elections. On motion of Senator Howard an oath for the messengers was prescribed requiring expedition.

On motion of Senator Hays the compensation for privilege in Section 32 was reduced from 10

to 3 cents for the clerk. Senator Barrett offered a substitute for Section 34, prescribing punishment for removal of ballots except by officials or custodians. Adopted.

Senator Thompson of Jasper made an ineffectual motion to substitute for Section 35 a provision that the sheriff shall deliver the ballots On motion of Senator Harness Section 35 was amended by inserting a prohibition against breaking the seal of ticket-packages until after

the election board is ready to receive ballots.
On motion of Senator Shockney the per diem in Section 38 was reduced from \$5 to \$2, and the mileage from 10 to 5 cents. On motion of Senator Griffith Section 41 was amended by providing that the ballots shall be totally destroyed by fire after they are voted and On motion of Senator Smith Section 43 was amended by prescribing that voters shall approach the ballot-box in the order in which they

the necessary certificate of registration before On motion of Senator Byrd it was ordered that State ballots shall be deposited in a red ballot-box and the local ballots in a white box. On his further motion Section 47 was amended so as to require the destruction of mutilated ballots. On motion of Senator Jackson Section 50 was amended by inserting the words "or inability to road the English language." On motion of Senator Logsdon Section 54 was

amended by providing that a memorandum of the total vote cast for each candidate shall be given to each member before the adjournment.

On motion of Senator Urmston it was provided that where it is impossible to determine the intention of the voter no part of the ballot shall be counted.

On motion of Senator Boyd Section 54 was further amended by requiring the ballot, when counted, to be laid on the table in the order taken from the ballot-box and read off in view of the judges differing in politics from the in-

Pending the consideration of amendments, messages from the House of Representatives an-nounced the passage by that body of the bills: nounced the passage by that body of the bills: H. R. 337, to prohibit the explosion of dynamite in certain cases: H. R. 6, to amend an act in relation to promissory notes; H. R. 152, concerning the voting of gas stock; H. R. 71, to authorize county boards to sell bonds to complete court-houses; H. R. 45, to protect railroad employes; H. R. 44, to amend Section 2088, R. S. of 1881, and H. R. 40, to authorize the appointment of commissioners of the Supreme Court. The bills were read by title only and referred to appropriate committees. The Senate adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. until 9 o'clock this morning.

House of Representatives. In the House yesterday morning, Mr. Hughes offered a joint resolution for a proposed amend-ment to the Constitution relating to the Supreme

Court, which was read and referred.

Mr. Stanley offered a resolution relating to the pernicious habit of the use of tobacce by the young of this country. Referred to the committee on temperance. By consent the following bills were introduced

By Mr. Zoercher: [H. R. 486.] To provide for a general system of school books. By Mr. Applegate: [H. R. 487.] Relating to the incorporation of towns and cities.

By Mr. Dryer: [H. R. 488.] Relating to the fees and salaries of county officials.

By Mr. Woodward: [H. R. 489.] To prevent hauling and teaming on the public roads in certain times of the year. tain times of the year.

By Mr. Shields: [H. R. 490.] Relating to treating in saloons and drug stores.

Mr. Adams, of Morgan, offered a resolution in reference to the investigation of the Insane Hospital, and, on motion of Mr. Beasly, it was laid on the table after being partially read-yeas, 55;

nays, 40.
The following bills were passed:
H. R. 67, relating to promissory notes and fix-H. R. 337, concerning the explosion of dynamite by railroad companies in the white lime-

H. R. 152, concerning the voting of stock as a unit—yeas, 84; nays, 4. H. R. 71, relating to the county commissioners issuing bonds for the completion of court-H. R. 43, to extend the liability of employers to employes.

H. R. 52, to establish a board of public H. R. 114, to establish a State board of H. R. 11, relating to the administration of H. R. 332, to provide the regulation of the duties of the State Librarian.

H. R. 43, concerning the liability of employ-H. R. 39, concerning the building of turn-pikes instead of bridges by the county commis-

H. R. 385, relating to the duties and compensation of the Attorney-general.

H. R. 415, to define the Eighteenth judicial circuit, and creating the Fifty-third circuit.

By consent Mr. Langstaff introduced a bill [H. R. 491] for the relief of Sarah May, which was read by title and referred to a committee. The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. o'clock this morning.

A New Traffic Arrangement Between the C. H. & D. and B. & O. railways goes into effect Monday, Feb. 11, by which Pullman vestibule buffet sleeping cars will be run between Indianapolis and Washington and Baltimore as follows: Leaving Indianapolis daily, except Sun-day, via C., H. & D., at 3:50 P. M., arriving at Washington at 1:55 and Baltimore at 2:55 P. M., next day. Returning, sleepers will leave Baltimere at 2 and Washington will leave Baltimere at 2 and Washington at 3 P. M., arriving at Indianapolis at 11:40 A. M., next day. This enables passengers to travel between these cities in the finest cars in the world; over two of the best roads in America, and at speed which will distance all compeditors. For tickets, berths and further information, please call on or address W. H. Fisher, general agent, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, or D. R. Donough, ticket agent, Union Station, Indianapolis.

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